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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX.---NO. 46. WEEKLY EDITION. SEPTEMBER 21, 1872.

THE

Weekly Commercial

FOR THE

CAMPAIGN!

To meet the demands of the public and to advance the cause of Grant and Wilson, the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL will be issued during the Campaign at the special rates given below. Subscriptions can commence at any time and continue for six months.

The paper will contain matter specially prepared, and with particular reference to advancing the National Cause.

It will contain also all the News of the day, besides Miscellaneous reading for the Family.

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Address COMMERCIAL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WASHINGTON.

More Liberal Lying Exposed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 15, 1872.

Senator Henry Wilson arrived here this morning. He authorizes your correspondent to make the most positive denial of the large so widely circulated of late, that a receiving from Oakes Ames an interest in the Credit Mobilier. He wishes the denial to be made the most comprehensive sense, and at the same he so to meet every detail of the scandalous charge. He never invested in the Credit Mobilier. He never bought bonds, stocks, nor has he ever received from any one or vned any interest of any kind in that company, or in shares, bonds or stocks of the Union Pacific ailroad, or any other road or corporation that has been before Congress for legislation since has been in the Senate. In short, the use of his ame in the alleged list of members of Congress to received interests in the Credit Mobilier is thout the shadow of justification, and has been used upon it is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. His reason for not noticing this charge in his eeches, or in a letter, when it first appeared, is his xperience of attempting to refute by special dellerate statements of the principal Liberal newspapers regard to his alleged Know-Nothing speeches. He und in that case, that in spite of all his proof and planations, those papers persisted in their false tements, and so had concluded to let their future unders go. To-day Mr. Wilson found among his pers a letter from Mr. Colfax to the New York *Tribune*, which was written on the morning of Nov- r 17, 1868, which not only establishes the forgery the Know-Nothing speech which the Liberal press s persisted in circulating, but shows that the *Tribune* knew it to be an old forgery. The letter of r. Colfax is as follows:

"To the Editor of the Tribune:—Sir: On my return me from the session of November 10th, I find alst a hundred Democratic papers in all parts of s Union, sent me by friends, containing a vile and urrilous speech purporting to be one I made in Caon delivered by me in 1854 or 1855, and which apars to have been published simultaneously and concert, North and South, East and West, the closing weeks of the present canvass. I need t recite the utter falsehood and infamy of the whole election is over, were it not that, having been extensively published from Maine to Nebraska, it would be authentic history for those who were posed to value their character for veracity, some best papers in this case failed, by her unique good ions I value might suppose it possibly e. Allow me therefore to say, as did publicly in the State last month, on this calumny against me first appeared, it is in every word and syllable a forgery. I never uttered such sentiments in 1854, nor in any r other year. I never, in short, uttered language embodied in it never fell from my lips, nor re written by my pen, in that or any other conion, on that or any other occasion. Precisely s same speech was printed by Democratic ers in this State a number of rs ago, and then attributed to Mr. son, who was a Republican candidate for Conss, but having failed in that attempt, the charge s revamped in the recent canvass, in my name attached to it, by the same editors, r one knows better than I that it was impossible to use such vile language in a speech on any subt. It will endure as long as the record of my public candidate hereafter, and I have felt it, erefore, a duty to expose its history and its falsity.

YOURS truly, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Signed)

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA, November 15, 1868.

he speech to which Mr. Colfax refers, is identical oughout with the one which in this campaign has n attributed to Senator Wilson. At the time the ve letter was written, the *Herald* had published it one made by Mr. Colfax, and before the letter was olished, in the *Tribune*, the editor added the following note:

The *World* published this villainous forgery, well owing it to be such before the election, credg it to the Kentucky *Yeoman*. As it probably de a few votes by the frauds and forgeries of character to lose, the operation seems to have reed in a net profit of so many voters.—Ed. *bune.*"

Another Denial.

eneral Garfield, who has just arrived here from Indian country, has to-day had his first opportuy of seeing the charges connecting his name with iving shares of the Credit Mobilier from Oakes es. He authorizes the statement that he never ed for a single share of that stock, t that he never received or saw a hare of it. When the company was first formed orge Francis Train, then active in the work of ablishing the list of subscriptions or ding capitalists and some members of Congress the stock of the company. The subscription was cribed as a popular one, of one thousand lars each. Train urged General Garfield to scribe on two occasions, and each e he declined. Subsequently he was ain informed that the list was nearly completed, that a chance remained for him to subscribe en he again declined, and to-day he has not scribed or received a share of stock or bond of company. It is well known here that under the rant regime it was claimed by Durant and George ncis Train that some six hundred thouid dollars was necessary to money matters ed in Washington, but when the comy attempted to obtain vouchers and the nes of parties to whom payments had been made was impossible to obtain any but very vague unsatisfactory statements. The list which the eral papers are now circulating bears close reembiance to many others originating with George ncis Train.

Delegation for the Pittsburgh Convention.

very large delegation, including the most of the minent ex-officers of the volunteer army, left e to-night for Pittsburgh, and many will follow morrow. Senator Wilson will follow to-morht. He will deliver eleven speeches in Pennsylia, and then speak in Cleveland, Cincinnati and other place, not yet named. From there he will go to Indianapolis, from Indiana to Iowa, his thence to Omaha and thence to take part in Illinois campaign. General Butler, with General wley, go from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, then to ton and Columbus, and then to Indiana to join nself on the list. On the 21st inst. General tler has agreed to speak in Chicago, and on the h in Milwaukee. He will then speak in Indiana the night before the October election, when he s promised to speak in Philadelphia.

Jonathan Swayne Not a Liberal.

The friends of Justice Swayne have received letrs from Europe denying in a very warm manner t there is any truth in the report in the Liberal pers that he sympathizes with the Greeley movet. He is earnestly for Grant and Wilson.

FORNEY GIVES IT UP.

He Concedes Hartranft's Election.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 16, 1872.

Col. Forney, who is here on a visit, expresses the inion to his friends that while the fight made inst Hartranft will reduce his majority much beow the figure which he received two years ago, he certainly elected, and that the State will go for Grant in vember by a largely increased majority. This pected reduction in Hartranft's vote is now, wever, giving great comfort or support to the Greeley movement, since the vote on Congress, n at large will show the real strength of the Liberan vote, whatever the vote on Governor may be.

A swarm of bees attacked a team of four horses the farm of Mr. Joseph Brubaker, near Winches- , O., recently. The bees, which had been kept in second story of the farm house, swarmed about the r o'clock, and immediately attacked the horses. ich were standing near. The horses ran about y parts, when they stopped, the bees stinging m so fiercely that they could do nothing but ge about and give vent to their fright and suf- ing. He is the earnest neighing. A young man, with arbador fiance, succeeded in getting three of the ses into the stable; the other was so badly stung by the bees that he will probably die. Two mod se also severely stung.

Alabama Claims.

Decision by the Geneva Arbitration Tribunal.

THE AWARD AND BASES.

A Lump Sum of $15,500,000.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The following special is published this morning:

GENEVA, September 14.

The decision of the Alabama Claims Arbitration Tribunal in award of the settlement of the case between Great Britain and the United States was delivered to-day in the council room in this city. It begins with a recital in formal, technical language of the terms of the Treaty of Washington, then recites the names and titles of arbitrators and agents appointed by the arbitrating governments, sets forth the facts of the assemblage of the court in the Geneva Exchange, and the verification of the powers of its members, and presentation of the English and American cases by the agents and counsel. Having concluded this legal and judicial preface, the court decision continues in declaratory terms, as follows:

The tribunal having fully taken into consideration the treaty, cases, counter cases, documents, evidence, arguments, and all communications which have been made, and having impartially and carefully examined the same, has arrived at a decision, and presents as follows its award and bases of award:

WHEREAS, Having regard to the sixth and seventh articles of the Treaty of Washington, the arbitrators are bound by the terms of the seventh article, in deciding the matters submitted to them, to be governed by the three rules therein specified, and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith, as the arbitrators shall determine applicable to the case.

WHEREAS, The due diligence referred to in the first and third of said rules should be exercised by neutral governments in exact proportion to the risks to which either one of the belligerents may be exposed, or may fail to fulfil the obligations of neutrality on their part.

WHEREAS, The circumstances out of which the facts of the present controversy arose were of a nature to call for the exercise on the part of Her Majesty's government of all possible solicitude for the observance of the rights and duties involved in Her Majesty's proclamation of neutrality, issued this day of May, A. D. 1861, but the effects of the violation of neutrality, committed by means of the construction, equipment and armament of a vessel, are not done away with by any commission which the government of the belligerent power benefited by the violation of neutrality may afterward grant that vessel, and the ultimate step by which the offense is completed cannot be admitted as a ground for the absolution of the offender; nor can the consummation of this fraud become a means of establishing his innocence.

WHEREAS, The privilege of exterritoriality accorded to vessels of war is admitted among the nations, not as an absolute right but as founded on the principle of courtesy and mutual debate, and therefore can never be expected to protect the instigated of acts done in violation of neutrality; and

WHEREAS, The absence of a previous legislative rule cannot be regarded as a failure in the law of nations in a case in which a vessel carries its own condemnation.

WHEREAS, In order to impart to supplies of coal a character inconsistent with the second rule, probably the case of contraband, and to make it the basis of operations, it is necessary that such supplies be connected with the special circumstances of the particular expedition.

AND WHEREAS, With respect to the vessel called Alabama, it clearly results from all the facts relative to her construction in the port of Liverpool, her equipment and armament in the vicinity of Terceira, through the agency of other vessels dispatched from Great Britain for that purpose, that the British government failed to use due diligence in the performance of its neutral obligations, and notwithstanding official representation made by agents of the United States, during the continuance of said ship, omitted to take effective measures for its prevention; and that the orders for her detention, which the British government on the 31st day of July, were issued so late that the executing of said orders was not practicable.

AND WHEREAS, Further to complicate and render the measures which were taken for her pursuit and arrest were so imperfect as to lead to no result, and therefore cannot be considered as a sufficient release for Great Britain from the responsibility she has incurred.

WHEREAS, Despite the violations of neutrality thus committed, the same vessel was on several occasions freely admitted to ports of the dominions of Great Britain, instead of being proceeded against, as she ought to have been, in any and every port under British jurisdiction where she might have been found; and whereas, the government of England can not justify itself by the failure in the diligence on the plea of insufficiency of legal means of action, for one of the articles, for the adoption of which authority conferred on its members by article seven of the Treaty, by a majority of four votes to one of the United States of America the sum of FIFTEEN MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in gold, as indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the Government of the American government, for the satisfaction of all claims referred to the consideration of the tribunal, creating Tribunal. Conformably to the provisions contained in article seven of the Treaty, the Tribunal declares that all claims which have been presented to it for adjudication are hereby fully, perfectly and finally settled.

The Court furthermore declares that each and every one of said claims, whether the same may or may not have been presented to notice or laid before the Tribunal, shall henceforth be considered and treated as settled and barred.

In testimony whereof, the present decision and award has been made in duplicate and signed by the Arbitrators who have given their votes in favor thereof, whole being in exact conformity with the provisions of the Treaty of Washington. Made and concluded at the Hotel de Ville, Geneva, Switzerland, September 14, A. D., 1872.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,
COUNT SCLOPIS,
JACOB STAEMPFLI,
JAMES DANIEL TAITAZA.

GENEVA, September 15.—A special dispatch from Geneva says: At the close of the proceedings in the Board of Arbitration yesterday Count Sclopis read an address congratulating his colleagues on the good relations preserved between them throughout the sessions of the Board, and thanking them for the courtesy and support they had given him in the discharge of his duties. He also thanked the Swiss authorities, federal and municipal, for the courtesies extended to the members of the arbitration and other gentlemen connected with the court. The court then exchanged farewells and separated.

A Romantic Suicide in Italy.

The Italian papers bring us the details of a sad but romantic suicide in the Bay of Naples. The romance is of a modern kind, indigenous only to states of impulse and vivid imagination. A wealthy banker of that place, Signor Seraphino Rissi, had a son named Giovanni, tall, well formed, impetuous and much admired, who married at a well-to-do boutzgeois, whose proprietor was one Byrne; who, through the favor of old King Bomba, was allowed to conduct the account of touching devotion to the interests of His Majesty's stables. Young Rissi made bourgeois alliance an excuse for opportunity to court the daughter of Byrne, a beautiful girl, and in every way calculated to fill the part of a wife of considerable fortune, according to the ideas of the middle class. He so considered her, and the two exchanged vows of undeviating constancy, but the young people, after considerable constancy, but the engaged Byrne that he forbade further companionship between the young couple. For three years, including the one which had been assigned for their marriage, nothing was heard of them. Rumors of an elopement were current, but at the end of the third day, when the city were merry-making in the Villa Reale, a policeman noticed two figures locked in each other's arms in the waves, which, when brought under scrutiny, proved to be those of Giovanni Rissi and Eliza Byrne, bound together with cords at the neck and ankles. A vial of prussic showed the manner of their death.

ONE of the most conspicuous actors in the present canvass and eloquent speakers on the stump in our State, in a private letter says: "The COMMERCIAL is doing more good than any other Pennsylvania paper. It is read in all the counties I have been in, and producing the very best effects."

THE EVANS PLUNDER.

An Unlucky Witness for Forney.

VERY SERIOUS DILEMMA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13, 1872.

The following article appears in the *Bulletin* of this afternoon:

A Dangerous Witness.

Mr. Forney's favorite witness in his crusade against the Republican candidate for Governor is Dr. Paine. By him he undertakes to prove all manner of malfeasance and corruption, and without his valuable aid even the impudent ingenuity of the *Press* would be at a loss to invent slanders to hurl at the head of the man whom it so recently declared to be not only a gallant soldier but also a faithful official. We propose to give Mr. Forney the full benefit of his chosen witness, and hope in advance that he will make the most of him. We have more than once intimated our belief that the now celebrated SIX thousand dollars divided by John W. and D. Carpenter Forney were only a small portion of their Evans dividend. Only one thousand dollars of that sum have been traced to the individual pocket of the chief maligner of Gen. Hartranft, and it has seemed incredible that he should have put Evans in the way of a three hundred thousand dollars operation for the pitiful commission of two-thirds of one per cent. We call Dr. Paine to the stand, and we offer him one more the poker, as Mr. Hagert did in the Twitchell case. The difference is that both ends of it are now hot, and that the "center of percussion" can be far more easily determined than when the Dean of the Bogus Diploma College gave his immortal lecture on that subject before the Twitchell jury. We do not know whether Dr. Paine swears or affirms. We presume that, as a practice, he swears. Indeed, he swore a little, just a little, just a damn with a small d, when he gave the evidence which we now propose to publish.

What Dr. Paine said was this—and he said it in the presence of two unimpeachable witnesses, ready to be produced when needed—that *John W. Forney received from the Evans Fund the sains of fifty thousand dollars, in the form of satisfaction of a mortgage on the Press building.* This is exactly what Mr. Forney's favorite witness said to at least two competent and thoroughly reliable witnesses. And upon being asked why the money itself was not paid to him, Mr. Forney's favorite witness promptly replied, that it was thought desirable that the money should be able to say, if interrogated, that he, *"And never seen a dollar of the Evans' money."*

This is Dr. Paine's testimony, and we are prepared to prove before any proper tribunal that this is precisely what he said concerning the disposition of that part of the Evans plunder. If it is false testimony, then Dr. Paine has proved himself a very bad witness for Mr. Forney, and he ought to denounce him openly, publicly and at once. If possible, he ought to go further and prove that he never had any such mortgage paid or satisfied, or in any way cancelled—that would be a good, comprehensive way to state the evidence—and that, excepting the confessed six thousand dollars, he has never received any advantage, direct or indirect, from the Evans fund.

If, on the other hand, Dr. Paine's testimony is true, he has proved himself a still worse witness for Mr. Forney. If he has really suppressed in the earlier and garrulous moments, the real "centre of percussion" of this mysterious force that controls the action of the *Press*, Mr. Forney may well go for him with good excuse.

The situation is a desperately awkward one. If Dr. Paine tells the truth, what becomes of Mr. Forney's charges against General Hartranft? If Dr. Paine tells a falsehood, what becomes of the bogus Yerkes affidavits that rest upon his testimony? The horns seem equally sharp, and there is small choice between them. If Dr. Paine tells the truth, the little six thousand becomes fifty-six thousand, or four hundred thousand, if that be the share on part of the Evans plunder. If Dr. Paine's statement is a romantic fiction, which Mr. Forney must find some satisfactory way of utterly disproving, the case upon General Hartranft falls by the dead weight of the total incompetence of the chief witness. There is no "centre of percussion" lies somewhere along the surface of this exceedingly hot poker, and it rests with Mr. Forney to determine just where it is.

FIRE AT WAYNESBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, Pa., September 12, 1872.

At a quarter past twelve this morning the alarm office aroused our people, who gathered their buckets and rushed to the east end, where the Enterprise planing mill, owned by Henry C. Sayers, was discovered to be on fire. It was found impossible to save the mill, and the people turned their attention toward saving as much lumber in the yard as possible, and succeeded in this. The fire, in burning fragments were carried over the town by the air, and some houses caught fire, but were promptly attended to. At one time the whole town was expected to burn, but providentially the wind lulled. The planing mill, with chimney and twenty-five thousand feet of lumber, was entirely destroyed, the loss amounting to $10,000 or $12,000, with no insurance. The fire is supposed to be incendiary work.

BUCKALEW AND THE WORKINGMEN.

A MINER'S APPEAL.

FACTS FROM THE LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

SAWMILL RUN, September 11, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A great deal is being said and done personally and by letters whether it would be to their interest, as a body, to give their support to Charles R. Buckalew, the Democratic candidate for Governor. In answer to their questions, I most emphatically say no. On the other hand, they should do all the lies in their power to defeat him, for he is no friend of theirs. Judging from his past record, should he be elected Governor, and her subsequent Legislature, there could be no account, nor things, and no papers, no vouchers to be found, and no one to be held responsible. Commonwealth against the United States on file in the office of the Auditor General, that could ever again pass through his hands. Now you will bear in mind, workingmen, that Buckalew was elected Auditor General of the office of the Auditor General.

Here again, I am interrupted by a procession and fireworks.—REPORTER.]

I was about saying that he claimed that the vouchers subsequently asked for from the Auditor General would be found on file, and could be easily produced. Their were vouchers of accounts which had been settled and closed, pronounced false, and which upon their face record will not warrant any such assertion. [Cheering.] Now, workingmen, I propose to fulfill the duties ascribed by the three rules of the Treaty of Washington, or in observance of the principles of international law with respect to the Shenandoah, during the period of time anterior to her entry into the port of Melbourne. In a few days I propose to give two votes the Tribunal decides that Great Britain has failed to fulfill the duties prescribed in the first and third rules of the treaty in the case of the same vessel, the Shenandoah, from and after her entry to Melbourne Bay, and is therefore responsible for acts of that vessel after her departure from Melbourne on the 15th day February, 1865.

As relates to the cases of the Tuscaloosa, the Clarence and Tacony, the absence of any vouchers and claims and flurgle, the court is unanimously of opinion that these accessories must follow the lot of their principals, and submit to the same decision.

As far as relates to the case of the privateer Retribution, the Tribunal, by a majority of three to two voices, is of opinion that England has not failed to fulfill her duties under the three rules.

As far as relates to the Georgia, Sumter, Nashville, Talahassee and Chickamauga, the court is unanimously of the opinion that Great Britain has not failed to fulfill the duties prescribed under the three rules of the treaty or international law.

The court is of opinion that the Sallie, Jef. Davis, Music, Bison, and Lovey are excluded from consideration for want of evidence.

AND WHEREAS, So far as relates to this particular form of claim for indirect losses claimed by the United States for costs incurred in pursuit of cruisers, it is not, in the judgment of the tribunal, properly distinguishable in principle from the claims of subscriptions or ding capitalists and some members of Congress the stock of the company. The subscription was cribed as a popular one, of one thousand lars each. Train urged General Garfield to scribe on two occasions, and each e he declined. Subsequently he was ain informed that the list was nearly completed, that a chance remained for him to subscribe en he again declined, and to-day he has not scribed or received a share of stock or bond of company. It is well known here that under the rant regime it was claimed by Durant and George ncis Train that some six hundred thouid dollars was necessary to money matters ed in Washington, but when the comy attempted to obtain vouchers and the nes of parties to whom payments had been made was impossible to obtain any but very vague unsatisfactory statements. The list which the eral papers are now circulating bears close reembiance to many others originating with George ncis Train.

Delegation for the Pittsburgh Convention.

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Jonathan Swayne Not a Liberal.

The friends of Justice Swayne have received letrs from Europe denying in a very warm manner t there is any truth in the report in the Liberal pers that he sympathizes with the Greeley move- t. He is earnestly for Grant and Wilson.

HARTRANFT

Calumnies Refuted---Forgeries Exposed.

Speech of H. Bucher Swoope, Esq., at the Wigwam, Philadelphia, Tuesday Evening, September 10, 1872.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I regret extremely that I appear before you upon this occasion except with reluctance. I have been urged, and I may perhaps be under the necessity, before going very far, to crave the indulgence of taking a seat upon a chair. It will scarcely be expected of me to-night, after the excitement, eloquent, logical and convincing discussion of national questions that you have just heard, that I should attempt to enter upon the great subject of national politics. Moreover, to-day there has flashed across this continent, making a circuit of the globe, a thrill of joy, which has stirred the hearts of loyal men, from where the broad Atlantic meets its eastern shores to where the blue billows of the great Pacific dash upon the golden sands of the Golden State. Now my duty as counsel for Mr. Hartranft, and that they represented in the matter, and Morris Coates, of Bucks county, anti-Cameron, sent delegates instructed for Jordan.

THE EVANS FRAUD.

Now, my fellow-citizens, the next charge that has been made, and that has been so constantly over-ridden, and that has been so often answered, because I will have to hasten—the next charge that has been made against Gen. Hartranft is that he was implicated in the Evans fraud, that he attempted to steal from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania $300,000 in the form of commissions for collecting the interest on the loans of Pennsylvania by the government of the United States. [At this point the speaker was interrupted by the discharge of fireworks outside the building.—REPORTER.] In regard to the charge of the largest portion of which were recalled claims were presented at Washington before Gen. Hartranft was elected. Charles R. Buckalew declared that there is no such thing as an account of a State against the United States. That there is no such thing as to claim against the sovereign power except what the government chooses to pay. In the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by the act of its Congress, to provide that no such account should be presented, and that the United States the payments which they had made for expenditures during the late war, and the payment of the debts of the people that died of the cholera, a fellow rushed into the chamber after the adjournment, and threw down a printed list of der people dot don't die of der cholera!" [Laughter, Yes, sir. Now, fellow-citizens, where did Gen. Hartranft get the list? Den het me see der list. It was shown to him. 'Now will you please read der names.' I want her see if Carl Heberacker is der." So they were read along, there stood the Dutchman. He said by and by, "Well, if dis is not the funniest thing you ever see, by tamn; dat is my name, Carl Heberacker, you see dat I was drunk, and I got scared, and I think I had der cholera and dat I was dying!" [Laughter.] Now I say that this great party is worse scared than Carl Hebenacken was. [Laughter.] But, my fellow-citizens, it is nothing more than a voice from those great Commonwealths, as the Attorney General has said, proclaiming to the people of their country, and to all other lands, that for four years more a faithful ruler and an honest man and a true soul should control the destinies of this great republic. [Applause.] I am, then, very well satisfied that they did not get the list of dead people dot don't die of der cholera!" [Laughter.] Yes, sir. Now, fellow-citizens, where did they get the list?

"Dey het me see der list. It was shown to him. 'Now will you please read der names.' I want her see if Carl Heberacker is der." So they were read along, there stood the Dutchman. He said by and by, "Well, if dis is not the funniest thing you ever see, by tamn; dat is my name, Carl Heberacker, you see dat I was drunk, and I got scared, and I think I had der cholera and dat I was dying!" [Laughter.] Now I say that this great party is worse scared than Carl Hebenacken was. [Laughter.] But, my fellow-citizens, it is nothing more than a voice from those great Commonwealths, as the Attorney General has said, proclaiming to the people of their country, and to all other lands, that for four years more a faithful ruler and an honest man and a true soul should control the destinies of this great republic. [Applause.] I am, then, very well satisfied that they did not get the list of dead people dot don't die of der cholera!" [Laughter,

The Great Gathering

FIFTY THOUSAND SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

A Day and Night of Indescribable Enthusiasm.

The Old Flag Everywhere.

First Day of the Convention.

Proceedings at the Opera House.

Meetings in the Evening—The Streets Densely Packed—The City Blazing in Bunting—Illumination—Music—Marching Columns—The Old Songs.

The Greatest Event of the Campaign.

The long anticipated event of the assembling of the Soldiers and Sailors' National Convention was witnessed Tuesday, under auspices highly auspicious. All the preparations had been completed, the veterans arrived without encountering the slightest accident, the city was gaily decked for their reception, the people extended to them a most cordial welcome, and there was nothing to interfere with the general good feeling which such an occasion should inspire. Even the weather, which oftentimes puts a damper on festive gatherings, especially at this season of the year, has thus far proved extremely favorable. Light rains commenced to fall about three o'clock in the morning, and up until nine o'clock the clouds wore a threatening aspect. Very little rain fell, however, and the clouds soon broke away, giving place to the bright sunshine, as the assembled thousands took up their line of march to the Opera House, on Fifth Avenue. Some one remarked that "Old Probabilities" had been consulted, and that he kindly consented to postpone the threatened storm.

The hall is the largest in the city, yet its capacity was unequal to the accommodation of a tithe of those who sought admission. The various delegations, however, were represented by delegates especially chosen for that purpose, and the presence of all of them was not expected, neither was it necessary. Many thousand spectators, or rather those who desired to become such, were obliged to remain outside. But there was no lack of enthusiasm in the streets, and whether in or out of the hall visitors and citizens were alike interested in witnessing and taking part in one of the grandest demonstrations ever witnessed in western Pennsylvania.

The convention opened at eleven o'clock, the delegations and spectators filling up the Opera House in a few minutes after the doors were thrown open.

Gen. Burnside, Chairman of the Veterans' National Committee, now appeared upon the stage, and was escorted to the center by Gen. Pearson, Chairman of the resident Committee. As soon as the audience caught sight of the distinguished General, it simultaneously burst forth in a storm of applause, and the Boston Brigade band struck up "Hail to the Chief." Gen. Burnside then took a seat upon the platform, and Winthrop's Louisville band played a fine air.

Song of Welcome.

The Welsh Union glee clubs, under direction of Professors Lewis and Jones, then rendered, in effective style, the "Song of Welcome," composed by Col. John Snodgrass.

At the conclusion of the singing, the Glee Clubs were londly applauded.

"Hail Columbia" was then rendered by the 47th New York Regiment Band, followed with a quickstep by the Boston Brigade Band.

The Star Spangled Banner.

The next thing on the programme was the singing of that soul-stirring lyric "The Star Spangled Banner" by several hundred ladies and gentlemen, under the direction of Mr. J. M. Pope, assisted by the bands. The song excited the wildest enthusiasm, three cheers being given at the close of each verse. The whole audience joined in the "repeat," and such a volume of harmony was never uttered with greater spirit or enthusiasm.

The closing lines:

'Then conquer we must when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust,"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave,

were rendered with electrical effect, and elicited shouts of enthusiasm.

"Yankee Doodle" was immediately rendered in intimitable style by the Forty-Seventh New York Regiment Band, which received hearty applause.

The Address of Welcome.

Capt. Samuel Harper then introduced General J. B. Sweitzer, who had been selected to deliver the address of welcome on behalf of the soldiers of Allegheny county, to their comrades from abroad. Gen. Sweitzer, on advancing to the front of the platform, was hailed with applause, and spoke as follows:

Comrades—In the name, and on behalf of the citizens of Pitsburg, and of the State of Pennsylvania, I bid you welcome to our city.

I greet you, as the representatives of those hosts, of valiant patriots, who, at the call of their country, went forth to battle for the right, in the years 1861-5.

With the trials of war now over, and in the full enjoyment of the glorious blessings of National peace and reunites, with all its people free—It is pleasant to come together again—To keep up the memory of past events, to thank the Providence that has carried us, comparatively unharmed, through years of fiery trial, and to drop a tear over those whom the same Providence had appointed to die, in order that a great nation might live.

What recollections throng upon us, as we look back to that day—but little more than eleven years since, when the blow struck our National flag—and as a traitor's hand thrilled like an earthquake shock, through the length and breadth of our land, and the streets of our cities rocked under the tread of a million of men who were in arms to avenge it, when the strife was, not who should be accused, but only who should find a place in the ranks of its defenders.

Among the earlier of the more important engagements of the war was the battle of Antietam, on whose anniversary we assemble. It occurred but just ten years since, in the darkest hour of the Republic. The campaign of the peninsula had terminated disastrously, and the Army of Virginia had been withdrawn.

The Army of Virginia under Pope had been checked and driven back across the Rappahannock, and to the very gates of Washington, and the 1st of September, 1862, saw the Republic hosts shattered and disordered behind the fortifications of the capital.

Such was the condition of the Union forces in the East when the invasion of Maryland was resolved upon, and commenced by Lee's army. The opening act of this design the battles of South Mountain and Antietam were fought.

In them the old army of the Potomac won some of its brightest laurels, and in the latter, which was one of the greatest conflicts of the war, it gained its first victory in a general engagement over the adversary against which it had so long contended.

To refer to its incidents in detail, to describe the fierce struggles on the right, under Hooker and Meade, and Mansfield, and Williams, and Sumner, and Franklin—the fatal conflict in the corn field and the lands beyond, four times lost and won, the storming of the bridge on the left under Burnside—carried at the point of the bayonet, in a charge led by that gallant Pennsylvanian, General John F. Hartranft, the Colonel of the 51st Pennsylvania Volunteers—and the desperate contest that ensued—would be needless and fatiguing, and require more time than I am allowed on this occasion.

It can only be referred to, as a whole, as one of the most momentous battles of the war—in the magnitude of the armies engaged, in the fierce valor displayed by both officers and men—attested as it is by the fearful loss of life, and the casualties on either side.

Near two hundred thousand men, and five hundred pieces of artillery, were engaged for fourteen hours—from the first dawn of the morning till darkness enveloped the combat and ended the carnage, and then more than twenty-five thousand of these brave men lay dead and wounded on that sanguinary field.

The Army of the Potamac held the ground their valor had wrestled from the enemy, and was thus far declared the victor.

And here ended the battle of Antectam. It was not renewed on the succeeding day. The two armies of both armies spent the day in removing the wounded and burying the dead. The morning of the 19th was anxiously looked forward to, as the time when the bloody strife would again begin; but, alas, the dawn of that day revealed the sad fact that Lee, with his shattered legions, had recrossed the Potomac, under cover of darkness, and was again on the soil of his native Virginia.

Thus ingloriously terminated this bold and desperate attempt of the rebel leaders to carry the war of Washington, to sweep victoriously on to the Susquehana, and then return and siege Baltimore and the National Capital.

Its results had been disastrous to him in the extreme. His supplies were wasted, his army was dispirited, shattered and disorganized. His losses since he entered Maryland, a fortnight before, were nearly thirty thousand men, and although his whole army was not captured, or ruined, as subsequent events have shown it to have been, it nevertheless certain that the failure of this campaign was the severest blow the rebel cause had yet received. A word as to the character of the contest in which you were all lately engaged.

The exciting cause had its origin in a date long dated far back in the history of our country—even in as a very beginning as a nation. The consecration of the wisest and best government God ever gave to man—our fathers made but one mistake. They founded a government for the free, and great rights of humanity and with the very first utterances of their own sublime enunciation of principion; and they could see no alternative but to accept it, under the conviction, no doubt, that under the will of Providence and the influence of the circumstances it would die, at all events, as it has just now done. They did so, however, with the hope and belief to go out in a convulsion that would rend the nation and dessolate so many happy homes by carrying its children to the sacrifice of the field as to whelm such rivers of fraternal blood. It was this tolerance of evil that proved our ruin and their fall.

It was in the very nature of things impossible that the conflicting principle of human loyalty and property in man should flourish side by side. It could not be otherwise than that the idea of ownership in the latter and attributes of humanity, had a tendency not only to degenerate labor itself, but to change the character of society, to engender pride, and arrogance, and aristocratic feeling, and disinction of caste, and to induce it to look down upon the hardy sons of toil, the bone and sinew of the nation as an inferior race, unfit either to govern States or to encounter them in the field.

It was no longer a question between the black man and the white, nor between those who thought slavery was an argument and those who thought it was and those who thought otherwise. It was a question whether the arrogant and supercilious spirit of the South who aspired to and despise the men of the free States should be allowed to rend and destroy the Union, that last hope of the world, which had been cemented by the blood of our fathers upon many a hard fought field.

It was a direct challenge to every lover of liberty among us, whatever might have been his politics, to vindicate the right of the people to govern, and his ability to defend it with the sword if necessary.

It was a test question. The sword stood waiting on the issue. The friends of human liberty everywhere trembled, and the advocates of arbitrary power exulted as the scales hung doubtful in the opening of the conflict.

The firemen of the North could not decline to meet it, and they did meet it, in such a way as to settle that question to the confusion of the enemies of free government forever.

The world has seen nothing like the answer which they made.

It was a million of men in arms and a million more if necessary.

It was the last dollar and the last drop of blood if the nation had wanted both for that tremendous conflict. The end was never in doubt, and from bitterness, the germ of civil discord, is removed. We have weathered the only headland that could have endangered us with shipwreck.

From the mighty struggle that strained our sinews to their utmost tension, we have come up with a new life, and a development of strength that has astonished the world and ourselves, and put us at the head of the great powers of Christendom, with a grow cloudless sky above us, that foretells a career of greatness, not in arms only, but in the arts of industrial life also, far beyond anything the world has ever seen.

Was not all this worth the sacrifice? Yes, even the sacrifice, great as it may have seemed.

Of those who died, a nation saved will be the monument so long as time endures.

What hero of the past rests in a prouder mausoleum, or has done a work so great for humanity as this?

The dead, in such a strife are scarcely to be mourned—for their's is a crown of imperishable life.

If they are not here to-day, it is only because the glories of martyrdom were reserved for them, while we are left to share with others the fruits of their great struggle.

Honor to their memories!

To you who survive, it would be presumptuous in me to undertake to rehearse the stories of your marches, your hardships, and your battles—of your toils, your sufferings, and your sacrifices, during the years you gave to the redemption of the nation. To do so would require a recital of the history of the war. Their stories are already written, and will be read by your children, as a lesson and an example.

I gladly remains for me to express the wish, that your visit may be pleasant and profitable; that your action while here may contribute, materially, to the maintenance of the principles and objects for which you fought, and to the vindication of the Great Captain who led you to victory, and who, at the head of the nation, has been as true, efficient, and successful, as he was at the head of its armies in the field. And, my comrades, may you long survive to enjoy the consciousness of duty well performed, and the peace you have so honorably secured.

During the address, wherever the names of Grant and Hartranft were mentioned, they were the signal for shouts and cheers, showing where the sympathies of the soldiers were.

At the close, three rousing cheers were given for Grant, three for Hartranft, and three for Genera Sweitzer.

Speech of Gov. Geary.

Gen. Burnside now advanced to the front, in company with Governor Geary, and both were vociferously applauded. Governor Geary on being introduced, said:

COMRADES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Although it is not in the programme assigned to me, I cannot satisfy President has called upon me this morning, and within a few moments, to extend to you a few further words of welcome than those delivered in the address of General Sweitzer. I most cordially indorse all that was said in that address, and I may say to you that I most gladly appear here this morning for the purpose of meeting, face to face, so many of the familiar faces that I saw in war in times of trial and great difficulty—in the throes of this nation. I am glad to meet you as a citizen, secondly, as a comrade; thirdly, as the Chief Magistrate of the great State of Pennsylvania. [Applause.] I come before you this morning in the name of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as the State in which the Declaration of Independence was first promulgated—where the bell first rang out freedom to the inhabitants of the earth; I come before you, in the name of a State that has been a State of freedom and of men who were ever ready to bare their breasts for the protection of this glorious Union. I come before you in the name of the State that gave 366,000 soldiers for the preservation of the Union. (Applause.) I feel, indeed, when I hear those cheers, my friends, that I am in the presence here of comrades that will give the good old fashioned cheer, and not the wollish howl of the rebel. (A voice—"No rebel is here.") I am here for a purpose, and I don't intend to detain you but for a moment. I stand in the presence of soldiers from all parts of this Union, and I am here for a purpose in order to greet a great and illustrious chieftain. (Applause.) I feel that you have come here to-day to welcome another hero of the war, comrades, Major General John F. Hartranft. (Applause.) And, Friends, I do not wish to detain you much longer. I have a few words more to say. [Cries of "go on, go on."] I thank almighty God that he has preserved so many of us to meet again on the soil of this good old State, where we may renew the friendships that were formed in the trenches, in the bivouac, and on the field of battle. I come to thank you for your welcome here. I come now to extend to you on behalf of the State I represent, a most sincere, cordial and hearty welcome to the good old commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I assure a hearty welcome to each and every one of you. I commit you to the care of our fellow citizens of Pittsburgh. I feel that they will give you a hearty welcome into their families, and cause it to be long remembered by you. I thank you for your attention on the tenth anniversary of the battle of Antietam—a battle which was a memorable event. (Applause.) I hope that your sojourn among us will be as pleasant and agreeable to you as it is to your comrades here. I come before our meeting will be one that will be long remembered in the history of the country, and I hope and trust that everything will be done here that will advance the cause of our coming, a cause in which our hearts are all interested. I feel sure that this is a conflict above all others, my friends, which should call forth the strongest possible efforts out of the war. Our friends who sympathize with the rebels are getting up questions every year. We want to put at the earliest possible time all issues together and march together in a solid column to produce a result that will cause the enemies of our country to know this once and for all—that our struggle in which we will meet them face to face, because we will make it such a Waterloo, such a Gettysburg that they—(a voice—set Iowa down for 50,000 majority for Grant; another voice—set Virginia down for 10,000 majority for Grant; from Hampshire line you will hear a rousing shout from Connecticut; the Green Mountain boys have spoken, and they have told us that we may safely go to bed, pretend to reserve the fruits of victory. (A voice—New York will put on a top dressing of 20,000.) We have heard from Maine, and from Vermont, and the majority as will make assurance doubly sure. A few weeks ago my friends, I say that I saw New York—New York was good for 80,000 for Greeley. Now they tell me the city cannot give him more than 10,000 or 15,000 majority. The Democratic majority of New Jersey will roll up a majority of 10,000 for Grant, I am told, but the latest and the last thing in the encyclopedia will possibly receive the vote of Kentucky. (Great applause.) [A voice—"we spoke from North Carolina last night."] Gentlemen and comrades, I reiterate my welcome—a warm and hearty welcome to you all. I hope that your visit and sum policy will bury Gratz Brown, Frank Blair and Carl Schurz forever beneath the snow drifts.) I will add one word to the toast of my Missouri friends—the press, *we will all go to the funeral.* [Laughter and applause.]

Gen. Burnside now advanced for the purpose of introducing Dr. Preston, who was to make the opening prayer, but the soldiers, believing he was about to speak, gave "three cheers for Gen. Burnside," and "three cheers for Little Rhody." These were cheers of the right ring.

Quiet having been restored, Gen. Burnside introduced the Rev. Wm. Preston, D. D., of the Episcopal Church, who asked the Divine blessing and guidance in the following:

Prayer.

O, Thou, that hearest prayer, unto Thee shall all flesh come, and we rejoice in our Heavenly Father, in the privilege of drawing nigh to Thy throne of grace. In the name of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the way, the truth and the life, with the assurance that if we come to Him we shall be acknowledge before all our ways, Thou wilt direct our paths. We rejoice that Thou art the Lord our God—the God of our fathers—the God of our country—which in its early days so loved the world as to give Thine only begotten Son that whosoever believeth on Him might not perish, but have everlasting life. We thank Thee for the infinite grace of the Gospel, and for the example, strength and assurance that it gives to the Christian and the protection of the people.

We confiscated no property—we banished nobody—we sought only to have things changed none. Men who were in the rebellion, can you say as much since the days of Jefferson Davis, and the leaders of the rebellion, who, instead of being punished, were elevated upon the Bench as an example to elevate them.

Third. The election of Horace Greeley would be saying that this nation has been unduly harsh, unjust years and years ago in the punishment of prosuits, and you now find yourselves confronted by a formidable opposition, organized to reverse that verdict. [Cries of "No! no!" "Never! never!"]

And fourth. The election of Horace Greeley would be saying that the war of the rebellion was unjustable and personally unworthy. To each finding in the enemy's camp we say, No!

It is entirely proper for us to assemble here. We are American citizens none the less because we were soldiers during the war, and have a right to come here and ask that the cause for which our brothers and companions died, shall not be overthrown.

I had, during the war, a slight personal experience with the calamities the enemy which these men pursued. All my comrades in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana will bear me witness that I was never governed by a sense of duty to arrest Mr. Vallandigham [loud and long-continued applause], and I have him fair warning by issuing General Order No. 38. In disregard of that order, he was arrested, tried and convicted by the authority of the government, and was therefore arrested. Mr. Lincoln, with the generosity of his heart, urged me to release Mr. Vallandigham, and gave me the names of distinguished citizens who had told him that I had made a very serious mistake in making the arrest, and that Mr. Vallandigham would be considered as a martyr, and that the political enemies of the administration in Ohio would at once make him their standard-bearer as a representative of the error, and elect him by an overwhelming majority. [Shouts of "never."] Mr. Lincoln said to me, as he represented to Mr. Lincoln that I was upon the ground and knew the condition of affairs better than those gentlemen, and that Mr. Vallandingham must be released under a superior authority so ordered. [Applause.] Mr. Lincoln said to me that he would not interfere, but had simply given advice at the instance of prominent citizens, and that these men had. Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois. [Groans and hisses.] What was the result of this order? Mr. Vallandigham's declining to interfere, as he was urged to do by Mr. Trumbull and others? Mr. Vallandigham was put forward as a candidate and was beaten by that gallant old war-horse, Gov. Brough, by over one hundred thousand majority. [Immense applause.] The action of the people of Ohio at that time demonstrated their loyalty to the government, and I doubt not has their action in the present campaign. I appeal to you to remember all this, and let your action this year illustrate it. [Applause, and cries of "It will!"]

I will not detain you, comrades, by discussing the political questions of the day. You will have them fully discussed in other people while you are in public debate; besides, I am quite satisfied that you are all fully posted upon such topics. Men that have served in the field, and staked their lives upon an issue so important to your country, cannot approach it in politics with any degree of indifference, but entering keenly the real issues of the contest. It will not be amiss, however, for me to say that I join you in the belief that Grant is the best and ablest soldier [immense applause and cheers]; that he has done a service for his country in things during peace not be overestimated [applause,]; that he has conducted affairs of the government since he has been chief magistrate with great discretion and integrity, and has shown himself in every way disposed to peace at home and abroad, and entirely free from personal self-seeking and aggrandizement. [Applause.] We are here to express to the country our continued confidence in General Grant and our purpose to elect him as President for a second term. [Uproarious applause, shouts and cheers—the audience rising, and many waving their hats.] And we are fortunate in having associated with him a man who has always been our staunch friend, and has, as a legislator, shown the greatest wisdom and integrity. [Applause.]

I am quite sure that we will not make ourselves misunderstood—for by expressing any ill-feeling toward our late enemies in the field—because we have no such ill-feeling. We know that the hatchet is buried, and we are disposed to do all in our power to co-operate with people in all sections of our land in forgetting the past—remembering only the right for rulers, comrades, let us select men who in the hour of their country's peril were true. [Applause.] Let us, of all things, refuse our support to men who believed that there was right in Secession! [Shouts of applause.]

And now, comrades of Pennsylvania, I desire to express to you a hope that comes from my heart. General Hartranft. [Enthusiastic applause] Your candidate for Governor; is my old comrade and tried friend. [Applause.] He went into the field with us at the first battle of the war, and joined the North Carolina expedition at Annapolis. From that time until the end of the war we were together, on the fields of Roanoke, Newberne, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Knoxville, Campbell's Station, Blue Spring, the Rapidan campaign from the Wilderness to Appomattox Court House [applause], he proved himself an able officer and gallant soldier. Comrades of Pennsylvania, it is clearly your duty, without reference to politics, to see that no gallant and true a comrade is not harm ed by the malicious slanders of designing politicians. Three hearty cheers were then given for Gen. Hartranft.] You have but for a moment to think of the course pursued during the war by his opponent, Mr. Buckalew, in order to find the strong est reason for the firm support of Hartranft. [Applause.]

If time permitted, my personal duties require me to leave you before the deliberations of your meeting are concluded. As you all know, I am engaged in civil pursuits; I have never in my life solicited an office, and never expect to. I can therefore speak to you by my unbiased sentiments. I beg of you to make every honest effort to re-elect General Grant, and to elect General Hartranft to the office of governor of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. [Renewed shouts of applause, and cheers.]

I give you, my fellow-soldiers, comrades, to announce to you that the National Committee proposes to you to have temporary chairman, one of the ablest men, so well known to every soldier in the land, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Speech of Gen. Hawley.

Gen. Burnside now introduced Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, the temporary chairman of the convention, who was received with tumultuous enthusiasm. When silence was restored, he spoke as follows:

COMRADES AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—I look from the aspect of this great city, from the multitudes that throng its avenues, from the roll of the drums, the shouting and the music that the time for the soldier has come again [Cheers.] The time for the soldier is now and always, while he shall perform his part in battles again. I hope this will be always a land of peace and harmony; of universal good feeling and fraternity. That the graves of our dead and our brave men will be remembered, and that love of country, love of order, love of civil law, and peace will everywhere prevail.

But the time for the earnest patriotism, love of universal liberty and unbounded self-sacrifice which characterized the American soldier will never pass. We are privileged that the good old fashioned cry, the sword. Charles Sumner has been an eloquent and powerful advocate of the principles over which this great war was fought. The added amendments of the land had been discussing this question—in the Senate chamber, not in the field. Now, after the final appeal was made to that terrible last resort—the sword. It, then, the presence of the soldier is an offense, that the time for the use of the way of the orator and statesman whose assaults were not less effective?

Mr. Greeley laments, in his letter to the Baltimore Convention, that rebels cannot elect to high office some few of the leaders of the rebellion, the chief conspirators in that gigantic crime. Should they return to the Congress of the United States, there would be the more offensive spectacle, Gen. Grant with his record as a magnanimous soldier, or Mr. Sumner and his two amendments? Mr. Sumner, as Carl Schurz says, Gen. Grant is the "regimental color with the forbidden inscription," and doubts if such presence can promote reconciliation.

We must remove Mr. Sumner's volumes, erase from every soldier's grave, and from every private level every soldier's grave, hide every tattered flag, lest they offend those who wait to be reconciled! The last time we met peace was when in the front eleven years ago must be told to take back seats.

Of all the charges that this combined opposition makes against us, none so arouses our anger as the pretense that we are not willing to meet in a spirit of hatred and revenge. Now we may safely appeal to the record. Was it we who began the war pretended—but to equal the generosity of this government. Wherever our armies marched there was the South to be helped and fed, notwithstanding tens of thousands of women and children were fed, whose brothers, sons and husbands were just beyond the lines, in arms against the flag. While our troops at Wilmington, North Carolina, were receiving ten thousand prisoners from Andersonville and Florence, and putting three thousand to bed. They were fed and clothed. Sanitary stores for a hundred white people whose friends were resisting Sherman's march.

And when the last grand day came and Gen. Grant conquered peace, and Abraham Lincoln, as a patriot failed as her Governor because he bore her flag in battles." And Mather of Connecticut, who was stoned on Chamber ain. Ask Connecticut if she allures Jim to the front in the days of peril. Ask Rhode Island whether her chivalrous Burnside made a bad Governor because he was a good soldier.

Ah, comrades, Horace Greeley leaves Democrats because he desires to purify the National government, but the Democratic convention to which he goes with you see that he has secured for his enterprise the aid of Tammany Hall. Our people do not sacrifice their principles when they follow the leader in event. Soldiers will not desert Grant to follow Greeley. The contest is not between Grant and Sumner on Jeff. Davis. The Reformers will not follow Grant into Tammany Hall!

It is difficult to understand Mr. Greeley's platform of "reconciliation," which consists in abandoning to the rebels the principles of his enemies. Nor is it easy to accept Mr. Sumner's plan of reconciliation, peace, which denounces a "policy of hate" in terms of passionate denunciation of the President and his cabinet.

Mr. Greeley, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, hails his new supporters as the best Republicans he has ever seen. If the Republican Convention at Baltimore had nominated Mr. Charles Sumner, it may be presumed he would have found that best more Democratic than the Democratic convention at Baltimore.

Mr. Greeley, although gifted with remarkable talents, is not a statesman. He has not the element of congress, and of the convention called to amend our constitution of New York, the principal public employments he has filled—Mr. Greeley is not equal the expectation suggested by his success as a journalist. He is not the man to lead the people in the qualities necessary for the direction of affairs in the future. Mr. Greeley has no political talent as a leader, he lacks tenacity of purpose, and, at critical moments, he is deficient in fortitude. For example, in the year 1860, he advised the secession of the States, Mr. Greeley, who had done as much as anybody to precipitate the conflict, advised acquiescence when the rebels, in arms in the field, demanded separation from the Union. In 1864, Grant has his full share of the work of the war, his genius in council and vigor in action, Mr. Greeley, during the summer of 1864, was in Canada with the situation, advised, nay, insisted, with all the authority of his position, that President Lincoln should be rejected for another term, and Mr. Greeley's advice was like that given in the platform adopted by the Democratic convention, that the war was a failure, and that the cause for which our brothers and companions died, was not worthy of our further support.

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And fourth. The election of Horace Greeley would be saying that the war of the rebellion was unjustable and personally unworthy. To each finding in the enemy's camp we say, No!

It is entirely proper for us to assemble here. We are American citizens none the less because we were soldiers during the war, and have a right to come here and ask that the cause for which our brothers and companions died, shall not be overthrown.

I had, during the war, a slight personal experience with the calamities the enemy which these men pursued. All my comrades in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana will bear me witness that I was never governed by a sense of duty to arrest Mr. Vallandigham [loud and long-continued applause], and I have him fair warning by issuing General Order No. 38. In disregard of that order, he was arrested, tried and convicted by the authority of the government, and was therefore arrested. Mr. Lincoln, with the generosity of his heart, urged me to release Mr. Vallandigham, and gave me the names of distinguished citizens who had told him that I had made a very serious mistake in making the arrest, and that Mr. Vallandigham would be considered as a martyr, and that the political enemies of the administration in Ohio would at once make him their standard-bearer as a representative of the error, and elect him by an overwhelming majority. [Shouts of "never."] Mr. Lincoln said to me, as he represented to Mr. Lincoln that I was upon the ground and knew the condition of affairs better than those gentlemen, and that Mr. Vallandingham must be released under a superior authority so ordered. [Applause.] Mr. Lincoln said to me that he would not interfere, but had simply given advice at the instance of prominent citizens, and that these men had. Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois. [Groans and hisses.] What was the result of this order? Mr. Vallandigham's declining to interfere, as he was urged to do by Mr. Trumbull and others? Mr. Vallandigham was put forward as a candidate and was beaten by that gallant old war-horse, Gov. Brough, by over one hundred thousand majority. [Immense applause.] The action of the people of Ohio at that time demonstrated their loyalty to the government, and I doubt not has their action in the present campaign. I appeal to you to remember all this, and let your action this year illustrate it. [Applause, and cries of "It will!"]

I will not detain you, comrades, by discussing the political questions of the day. You will have them fully discussed in other people while you are in public debate; besides, I am quite satisfied that you are all fully posted upon such topics. Men that have served in the field, and staked their lives upon an issue so important to your country, cannot approach it politics with any degree of indifference, but entering keenly the real issues of the contest. It will not be amiss, however, for me to say that I join you in the belief that Grant is the best and ablest soldier [immense applause and cheers]; that he has done a service for his country in things during peace not be overestimated [applause,]; that he has conducted affairs of the government since he has been chief magistrate with great discretion and integrity, and has shown himself in every way disposed to peace at home and abroad, and entirely free from personal self-seeking and aggrandizement. [Applause.] We are here to express to the country our continued confidence in General Grant and our purpose to elect him as President for a second term. [Uproarious applause, shouts and cheers—the audience rising, and many waving their hats.] And we are fortunate in having associated with him a man who has always been our staunch friend, and has, as a legislator, shown the greatest wisdom and integrity. [Applause.]

I am quite sure that we will not make ourselves misunderstood—for by expressing any ill-feeling toward our late enemies in the field—because we have no such ill-feeling. We know that the hatchet is buried, and we are disposed to do all in our power to co-operate with people in all sections of our land in forgetting the past—remembering only the right for rulers, comrades, let us select men who in the hour of their country's peril were true. [Applause.] Let us, of all things, refuse our support to men who believed that there was right in Secession! [Shouts of applause.]

And now, comrades of Pennsylvania, I desire to express to you a hope that comes from my heart. General Hartranft. [Enthusiastic applause] Your candidate for Governor; is my old comrade and tried friend. [Applause.] He went into the field with us at the first battle of the war, and joined the North Carolina expedition at Annapolis. From that time until the end of the war we were together, on the fields of Roanoke, Newberne, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Knoxville, Campbell's Station, Blue Spring, the Rapidan campaign from the Wilderness to Appomattox Court House [applause], he proved himself an able officer and gallant soldier. Comrades of Pennsylvania, it is clearly your duty, without reference to politics, to see that no gallant and true a comrade is not harm ed by the malicious slanders of designing politicians. Three hearty cheers were then given for Gen. Hartranft.] You have but for a moment to think of the course pursued during the war by his opponent, Mr. Buckalew, in order to find the strong est reason for the firm support of Hartranft. [Applause.]

If time permitted, my personal duties require me to leave you before the deliberations of your meeting are concluded. As you all know, I am engaged in civil pursuits; I have never in my life solicited an office, and never expect to. I can therefore speak to you by my unbiased sentiments. I beg of you to make every honest effort to re-elect General Grant, and to elect General Hartranft to the office of governor of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. [Renewed shouts of applause, and cheers.]

I give you, my fellow-soldiers, comrades, to announce to you that the National Committee proposes to you to have temporary chairman, one of the ablest men, so well known to every soldier in the land, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Speech of Gen. Hawley.

Gen. Burnside now introduced Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, the temporary chairman of the convention, who was received with tumultuous enthusiasm. When silence was restored, he spoke as follows:

COMRADES AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—I look from the aspect of this great city, from the multitudes that throng its avenues, from the roll of the drums, the shouting and the music that the time for the soldier has come again [Cheers.] The time for the soldier is now and always, while he shall perform his part in battles again. I hope this will be always a land of peace and harmony; of universal good feeling and fraternity. That the graves of our dead and our brave men will be remembered, and that love of country, love of order, love of civil law, and peace will everywhere prevail.

But the time for the earnest patriotism, love of universal liberty and unbounded self-sacrifice which characterized the American soldier will never pass. We are privileged that the good old fashioned cry, the sword. Charles Sumner has been an eloquent and powerful advocate of the principles over which this great war was fought. The added amendments of the land had been discussing this question—in the Senate chamber, not in the field. Now, after the final appeal was made to that terrible last resort—the sword. It, then, the presence of the soldier is an offense, that the time for the use of the way of the orator and statesman whose assaults were not less effective?

Mr. Greeley laments, in his letter to the Baltimore Convention, that rebels cannot elect to high office some few of the leaders of the rebellion, the chief conspirators in that gigantic crime. Should they return to the Congress of the United States, there would be the more offensive spectacle, Gen. Grant with his record as a magnanimous soldier, or Mr. Sumner and his two amendments? Mr. Sumner, as Carl Schurz says, Gen. Grant is the "regimental color with the forbidden inscription," and doubts if such presence can promote reconciliation.

We must remove Mr. Sumner's volumes, erase from every soldier's grave, and from every private level every soldier's grave, hide every tattered flag, lest they offend those who wait to be reconciled! The last time we met peace was when in the front eleven years ago must be told to take back seats.

Of all the charges that this combined opposition makes against us, none so arouses our anger as the pretense that we are not willing to meet in a spirit of hatred and revenge. Now we may safely appeal to the record. Was it we who began the war pretended—but to equal the generosity of this government. Wherever our armies marched there was the South to be helped and fed, notwithstanding tens of thousands of women and children were fed, whose brothers, sons and husbands were just beyond the lines, in arms against the flag. While our troops at Wilmington, North Carolina, were receiving ten thousand prisoners from Andersonville and Florence, and putting three thousand to bed. They were fed and clothed. Sanitary stores for a hundred white people whose friends were resisting Sherman's march.

And when the last grand day came and Gen. Grant conquered peace, and Abraham Lincoln, as a patriot failed as her Governor because he bore her flag in battles." And Mather of Connecticut, who was stoned on Chamber ain. Ask Connecticut if she allures Jim to the front in the days of peril. Ask Rhode Island whether her chivalrous Burnside made a bad Governor because he was a good soldier.

Ah, comrades, Horace Greeley leaves Democrats because he desires to purify the National government, but the Democratic convention to which he goes with you see that he has secured for his enterprise the aid of Tammany Hall. Our people do not sacrifice their principles when they follow the leader in event. Soldiers will not desert Grant to follow Greeley. The contest is not between Grant and Sumner on Jeff. Davis. The Reformers will not follow Grant into Tammany Hall!

It is difficult to understand Mr. Greeley's platform of "reconciliation," which consists in abandoning to the rebels the principles of his enemies. Nor is it easy to accept Mr. Sumner's plan of reconciliation, peace, which denounces a "policy of hate" in terms of passionate denunciation of the President and his cabinet.

Mr. Greeley, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, hails his new supporters as the best Republicans he has ever seen. If the Republican Convention at Baltimore had nominated Mr. Charles Sumner, it may be presumed he would have found that best more Democratic than the Democratic convention at Baltimore.

Mr. Greeley, although gifted with remarkable talents, is not a statesman. He has not the element of congress, and of the convention called to amend our constitution of New York, the principal public employments he has filled—Mr. Greeley is not equal the expectation suggested by his success as a journalist. He is not the man to lead the people in the qualities necessary for the direction of affairs in the future. Mr. Greeley has no political talent as a leader, he lacks tenacity of purpose, and, at critical moments, he is deficient in fortitude. For example, in the year 1860, he advised the secession of the States, Mr. Greeley, who had done as much as anybody to precipitate the conflict, advised acquiescence when the rebels, in arms in the field, demanded separation from the Union. In 1864, Grant has his full share of the work of the war, his genius in council and vigor in action, Mr. Greeley, during the summer of 1864, was in Canada with the situation, advised, nay, insisted, with all the authority of his position, that President Lincoln should be rejected for another term, and Mr. Greeley's advice was like that given in the platform adopted by the Democratic convention, that the war was a failure, and that the cause for which our brothers and companions died, was not worthy of our further support, but that is one of the great points made against us. Will Democrats who support Mr. Greeley reflect? [Cries of "No! no!" "Never! never!"]

And fourth. The election of Horace Greeley would be saying that the war of the rebellion was unjustable and personally unworthy. To each finding in the enemy's camp we say, No!

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secretly." The speech of Col. Freese, devotalone to these Fishing Creek troubles, was long farago of what would have been treasable words in time of war against the govment, bitter invectives against the soldiers ered to Columbia county and their officers. erals Couch, Cadwalader and Albright, and glorification and honor to all the Fishing ek sympathizers, and especially those arrest- and imprisoned for their treason. But the was over, and these gentry could freely air ir traitorous sentiments at Nob Mountain, in the future interest of Charles R. Buckaif it was necessary that the obloquy and n of this treasonable resistance he government in which he was so deeply dicated, should be whitewashed and wear garb of purity and innocence. Permit us ntroduce a few choice extracts from this ious compound of patriotism and loyalty. y will be most fitting as showing the sents and sympathies of the honorable (?) Senator. Says the "trooly loil" Freeze:

The suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* a necessary prelude to *this crusade*. It was *was unwise and deep wrong* to our popula-

This invasion of Columbia county was ely a political raid. When the soldiers ar- ed at Bloomsburg the exultation of the *ditionists* was most intense, their eyes ckled with delight, their loyal tongues were ed; and the *fierce desire* on the part of n *to inaugurate a reign of riot and dshed was painfully apparent.*" In rring to the death of the young martyr. ison, he says: "*The facts are*, that this ison, a Luzerne county man, and three four other persons raiding around county of Columbia after midnight, came ss several citizens of the county *traveling their own business*—not drafted men, *so far known*, nor men liable to arrest *for any en cause*, who, upon being challenged by ison's party, and ordered to stop or else would be fired upon, *seem to have fired selves in reply to the challenge*." He admits most wanton murder, and then tries to s it over by the thinnest kind of specialding. "But *it was a night affray* between e persons and citizens of Luzerne, who had *her right nor authority here, no lawful power ever people*, and no legal t to arrest them. The *meeting was acci- tal*, the *parties unknown*, the *numbers in- ificant*." The parties unknown! We ven- to assert that either Col. Freeze or Chas. Buckalew could name the man who fired fatal shot. The numbers insignificant! All significant was even one of this small num- to the family of Lieut. Robison as they bore victim of the traitor's shot to his last resting e amid their terrible grief and heart-breaksorrow.

Without any necessity," says the pious aker, "against all propriety and all decency, holy hours of the Christian Sabbath were ocrated by the sounds of martial music and measured tramp of soldiers *sent on a politimission against peaceful citizens, whose only se was a devotion to the principles of the Conution, and an unfortunate propensity to vote Democratic ticket.* [Applause.]" How sudly tender of the proprieties and decencies the Christian Sabbath did the religious onel become! Had he forgotten the meet- of the rebels at Rantz's barn on Sunday, 14th of August, 1864? Had he forgotten excited discussions, the angry threats, the ilary drill, the "measured tramp" of the ermined traitors as they marched out to "martial music," of cheers to greet squads friends from adjoining counties, the lax ncies and proprieties here are all right, he uld say, because, forsooth, the holy day was en over to "devotion to the principles of the nstitution." Armed and deadly

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
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Wanted.

Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to complete our file:

Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 1, 1871.

THE Greeleyites are asserting that if Pennsylvania goes Democratic in October they will carry New Hampshire by five thousand. Pennsylvania Republicans, do you hear that?

SINCE the Maine election, many Democrats are insisting that as GREELEY develops no strength he should withdraw in favor of O'CONOR, who, they maintain, will not only run but divide the Democracy, and take the larger part to himself.

IT is reported that BUCKALEW, in some more recent speeches in the rural districts, has made a clean breast of it and committed himself fully to GREELEY and BROWN, promising to sink or swim with the ticket. The *Post* don't publish this part of his speeches, and lends itself to the disreputable game of deception which MR. BUCKALEW is playing before the people.

MR. BUCKALEW having authorized the *Post* to deny that he ever belonged to the order of "Sons of Liberty"—a denial that will receive attention in due time, and which we wish to have fixed in the public mind—why does he not authorize that paper to state what his position is on the GREELEY question? The attempt of MR. BUCKALEW to ride two horses exposes him to the usual experience of rolling on the ground. Speak out, man.

THE opponents of General DIX are denouncing him as "a cowardly Major General of poppycock phrases." General MOORHEAD'S declaration, that "General GRANT is no more nor less than a common loafer," is proving the most effective campaign document of the season in the hands of GRANT'S *friends*; and it is scarcely probable that General DIX has anything to fear *from* similar assaults made on him. Our assailants that are not likely to survive them.

NOW that BUCKALEW has come out for GREELEY, he is prepared of course to share his luck. There are hundreds and thousands of Democrats in Pennsylvania opposed to GREELEY. BUCKALEW'S election would be an important preliminary GREELEY victory. Indeed, the Greeleyites are electioneering with the argument that one vote for BUCKALEW will be equal to two votes for GREELEY, not in Pennsylvania alone, but in at least half a dozen other States. No man who wishes to have GRANT elected can consistently vote for BUCKALEW.

THE Greeleyites are hedging their bets as rapidly as they can, and on the best terms they can get. In addition to the arguments of $1,000 by Bass, Wood to get out of the $10,000 bet made on GREELEY a while ago, other forfeits, amounting to a large sum in the aggregate, have been paid by the Greeleyites in New York since the Maine election. It appears to be a general movement, and the reasons involve a confession that BUCKALEW will be defeated, for on the October result in Pennsylvania the Greeleyites have been pinning their hopes.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* no longer makes mention of GREELEY, and the reader of that paper would not know that he was running, as, in fact, he is not much. Our Democratic neighbor never had the slightest faith in Greeleyism, and suffered himself to be forced into it for the moment, rather than stand out against the gust which carried away the Baltimore Convention. Knowing that GREELEY has not the ghost of a chance, he has ceased to trouble himself about the philosopher. What would'nt our neighbor give now if he had'nt done it?

A MEETING of the State Executive Committee of straight-out Democrats was held in Philadelphia on Friday, at which it was resolved that the calling of a State Convention on the eve of the October election was inexpedient, and postponing the convention heretofore proposed for the 24th instant until after the close of the State campaign. The chairman of the committee was however instructed to cause an electoral ticket to be formed, by Congressional districts, at once, and also issue an address defining the position of the party and its candidates, and urging organization throughout the State.

MR. BUCKALEW has been smoked out at last. At Titusville, Tuesday evening, he exhorted his hearers to vote and work for GREELEY and BROWN. BUCKALEW and GREELEY are therefore one and the same in this contest. BUCKALEW attempted to deceive with duplicity—rather to play the game, after his own manner of stealing away the State for GREELEY—a game which he has been compelled to abandon, and take his chances of sinking or swimming with GREELEY. Though forced to take his stand, BUCKALEW'S course has been none the less reprehensible, as it has shown on his part a willingness to play the fast and loose after the manner of the demagogue.

THAT class of voters who, as a general thing, want to find out "which way the cat is going to jump," hesitate no longer about the canvass in Pennsylvania. FORNEY gave up BUCKALEW some days ago; and MCCLURE, since the Maine election, scarcely disguises a similar conviction. Our exchanges tell us of a state of things in a score of places similar to that which prevails here, of bets on HARTRANFT being decidedly by the BUCKALEW men. As for GREELEY, nobody thinks of betting on him now. Our neighbor *Chronicle*, in discussing of his withdrawal from the canvass with a gravity which shows how the matter strikes an independent observer. A perfectly correct statement is this: HARTRANFT will carry Pennsylvania and GRANT the Union.

HAVING smoked out MR. BUCKALEW—or the Pittsburgh *Post* for him—on the charge that he was a member of the order of the "Sons of Liberty," we place the denial on record to impress it on the public mind, remarking for the present that something more remains to be said on the subject:

"We now state, by authority, that Charles R. Buckalew, the Democratic and Liberal candidate for Governor, was never connected in any way with the Sons of Liberty, and no such organization ever existed in Columbia county, nor in Pennsylvania, to our knowledge or belief. We make this statement because the COMMERCIAL may attempt to crawl out of its lying statements by saying that Buckalew denied it. Buckalew and not to our candidate), *never in his life belonged to any secret society or organization of any description whatever*, which includes, if you please, the Sons of Liberty, Know-Nothings, Masons, Odd Fellows, Red Men, Knights of the Golden Circle, &c., &c., and likewise he never was an officer in any secret society or organization—nor has he ever had, in any form or manner, any connection whatever with any such organization."

THE exceedingly nice and delicate moral sense of the principal mouth-pieces of the GREELEY movement, is shown in the way in which they try to account for their overwhelming defeat in Vermont and Maine. To put the matter briefly, they charge that hundreds and thousands of voters in those States, whose natural sympathies were with the Greeleyites, were bribed into voting for GRANT candidates Having failed to seduce the honest, intelligent citizens of those States from their allegiance to the Republican party, these journals now turn round and slander them. Cajolery at first, and, on its failure, slander and war. This is the treatment which the organs and orators of the "Reform" party offer the sober and upright masses of the country, in the name of "Liberalism."

THE nomination of CHARLES SUMNER for Governor of Massachusetts by the Greeleyites of that State indicates, among other things, that his friends fully recognize the hopelessness of attempting to re-elect him to the United States Senate at the expiration of his present term. At the time of the delivery of SUMNER'S malicious diatribe upon President GRANT, we ventured to predict that the final upshot of the matter would be his enforced retirement from the high office he has so long held at the hands of the people against whose most cherished convictions and sentiments he had by his new political departure set himself over in flagrant opposition. This is now generally conceded to be the case. As for the Gubernatorial nomination itself, it is the very mockery of a compliment, the coronation of a deposed monarch with a crown of straws.

THE extraordinary interest which Confederate papers everywhere, from one end of the country to the other, just now take in the welfare of the good old State of Pennsylvania, would be more touching if the causes of their profound solicitude were less distinguishable. Still the matter is flattering to our self-esteem. To be the cynosure of all eyes, the observed of all observers, is something to be proud of, after all, however gravity may shrink from and desire to avoid the gaze. There are more eyes turned toward us at this juncture than looked skyward when PLANTAGOMOR'S comet was expected. NAPOLEON nerved his soldiers in Egypt by telling them that forty centuries looked down from the pyramids upon them to witness their behavior. Our case is pretty much the same. Forty millions of people are concentrating their optics upon us, hardly one of whom—so absorbed are they all in watching to see what we shall do—so much as even takes time to wink. Everybody is on tip-toe either of hope or fear. But we beg our GREELEY friends not to get nervous. Our people will relieve their anxiety in due time—for they read them and their motives like a book.

THE GENEVA DECISION.

Americans have reason to be, and no doubt will be generally satisfied with the award of the Geneva tribunal. To exult in the result, as over a victory, and to proclaim it as a great American triumph, would imply both bad taste and forgetfulness of the spirit of the Washington treaty. The treaty itself was a great triumph of civilization over barbarism, a triumph in which both the powers engaged participated equally, as it was essentially a compromise by the terms of which each of them surrendered cherished prejudices and trampled on hereditary traditions which tended directly to an armed struggle between them, with the natural consequence of prolonging for a century or longer international animosities injurious to the prosperity of both nations. Having devised the Geneva tribunal as a part of the pacific machinery required for the adjustment of their mutual difficulties, it was, of course, understood that both nations should regard the Court as having a higher object than the mere award or rejection of pecuniary claims. As between two nations so rich as England and the United States the largest sum of money ever mentioned in connection with the allegation of direct damages resulting from British violations of neutrality has always been insignificant, and certainly a few millions of dollars more or less are of small account in comparison with the importance attached to the questions of right or wrong, of responsibility or irresponsibility, which have been so long in dispute. Throughout the controversy American statesmen and advocates, in maintaining their case, have uniformly and always occupied this high ground; and while asserting that hundreds of millions of pounds sterling would be required to cover the injuries inflicted on American commerce and industry through England's neglect of her neutral duties, they have earnestly declared that they cared much less for any indemnity in money than for the formal recognition of the wrong of which they complained. In view of this aspect of the subject, we may well regard the ruling of the arbitrators with satisfaction. While they fully justify American complaints against the English government, by finding it guilty of the neglects complained of, they award, in the form of compensation, a sum of money large enough to be felt as a penalty, and yet so much less than the amount justly claimed, as to leave no room or pretext for the charge of unfairness or successful extortion. Though JOHN BULL does not regard fifteen millions five hundred thousand dollars as a trifle, yet to him also, as to JONATHAN, the point of most interest has all along been the justice or injustice of the charge of having neglected the duties of neutrality; and there can be no doubt that the decision of this question against the English government is much more likely to disturb British self-complacency than the necessity of paying the pecuniary award.

The shortness of English memory where England's offenses are concerned, is really very remarkable. Not only the party represented by Earl RUSSELL, but Englishmen noted for their friendliness toward the United States, have within the last few months contended strongly that their government was guilty of no negligence in its neutral obligations during our civil war. Before the Geneva tribunal, in written and oral arguments, English innocence in the ravages of the Confederate cruisers has been maintained with unflinching firmness by men who undoubtedly believed in the correctness of their statements and in the soundness of their arguments. Except as regards the *Alabama* alone, the English arbitrator, Lord Chief Justice COCKBURN seems to have refused to find that his country failed in her neutral duties. Even as regards the *Alabama*, Lord COCKBURN decided against his country on peculiar grounds, and not for the reasons which satisfied the other arbitrators. His lordship also promises a review of the proceedings of the Court, which will of course be a very elaborate and learned piece of discussion, in refutation of the arguments and views of international law which determined his associates in their decision. Hence, it is likely enough that in spite of the ruling of the Geneva arbitrators, the great majority of Englishmen may still retain their comfortable belief that, excepting a slight lapse in the case of the Alabama, their government was guilty of no wrong in the treatment of this country. There may be a good deal of talk about the mistake made in submitting the subject to arbitration, and there may be some feeling that England has suffered injustice. On the whole, however, those Britons who are able to recall the embarrassment from which the Washington treaty delivered them, will submit to the decision of the arbitrators, and to the payment of the fifteen millions with the best grace they can command. Should grace fail them for a time, it will certainly be recovered upon the first rumor of European complications in which England may seem likely to be involved. In the meantime, some allowance may reasonably be asked for British dissatisfaction (if dissatisfaction exists) in view of the novelty of the position in which the decision places a great nation heretofore accustomed to take command in public opinion. In high quarters in Europe the agreement of the English government to submit the right or wrong of its conduct to arbitration has always been denounced as implying pusillanimity and as involving loss of prestige, and no doubt the fact is a sign that England no longer dominates in the world as in former times. But the Anglo-Saxon race is numerous enough and respectable enough to defy and despise the sneers of those who still believe in the stupid traditions of feudalism, and American and English both know equally well that what they have done to settle their disputes in a peaceful way is an important contribution to civilization. Both nations in the interest of peace have done what no powerful nation ever did before, and have thus taken the lead in inaugurating the era toward which all progress in knowledge and the arts is certainly leading the world. Placed in the midst of and forming a part of the European political system, England is unavoidably subjected to influences adverse to the policy of a peaceful adjustment of international quarrels, while American isolation combines with American institutions to make it relatively easy for the government of the United States to adopt and act upon the method. And yet it may be doubted whether twelve years ago even American statesmen would have dared, or could have afforded, to defy the prejudices of the past to the extent exemplified in the maintenance of the Washington treaty. Though President GRANT'S services in this great matter are, we believe, pretty well understood and appreciated by his intelligent countrymen of to-day, there can be no doubt that they are destined to be still better understood and more highly valued by Americans of the future.

THE SENTIMENTAL REASON.

A noticeable, not to say a remarkable, feature of the present Presidential canvass, is the manysidedness of the Republican position, or the great varietyof reasons and motives by which the supporters of Gen. GRANT are influenced. Three or four extensive classes of the people might be mentioned, classes marked out, not by hereditary privileges or social distinctions, but by occupation and business, or professional relations—to each of which classes, on grounds more or less peculiar to itself, the Republican cause appeals for support. It so happens, however, that there is no conflict of interests or prejudices in the case, but each of them sees that in laboring for the election of GRANT and for the defeat of GREELEY, it is promoting the advantage and averting the peril not of a class only, but of the entire nation.

While different people are differently impressed by the various financial, economical and historical arguments by which the retention of the Republicans in power is recommended, what may be called the sentimental reason, is exerting no slight or insignificant influence in the contest. An utterly rude, illiterate populace are incapable of seeing the force of the reason to which we refer; or perhaps it would be more correct to say that their memories are short and that they therefore soon forget, or at least retain a very feeble impression of the services which most deeply moved them while still in fresh remembrance. Easily imposed upon, and liable to violent onsets of prejudice, they have been often known to stone their benefactors. In the republics of old time, it came to be an accepted truth that no servants of the State, however able and faithful, could long retain the favor of the people. Fickleness and unthankfulness were set down as their ruling characteristics, and the "ingratitude of republics" became a proverbial phrase. The fault, however, is believed to have proceeded from the ignorance of the people, which rendered them incapable of self-government. Between the illiterate, unreflecting multitude of former republics, and the well schooled, thoughtful citizens of the United States there is a vast contrast. The former having been well served in peace or war by a fellow-citizen, were ready enough to reward him with whatever honors they could bestow, but when a short time had passed, the first demagogue who chose to charge the popular favorite with corruption or with dangerous ambition, could arouse the indignation of the people, ignorant, and therefore suspicious, against their benefactor, and throw him into a prison or drive him into banishment. American citizens, readers and thinkers, do not thus act, and the difference is one of the most interesting features in the working of our free institutions.

In the great electoral struggle now in progress it is already manifest that the people, upon the whole, quite disregard the calumnious falsehoods and inflammatory misrepresentations which are so skilfully adapted and intended to break down their prepossessions in favor of well known and long trusted leaders. In the whole history of the country the old, familiar agencies for revolutionizing popular feeling toward a party and its prominent chiefs were never before applied with such skill and assiduity as are apparent in the present canvass. For many months thousands of pens have been busy and more thousands of tongues have been wagging with the single aim—not of proving Republican policy wrong or of recommending something better—but of rendering President GRANT, his administration and its principal supporters contemptible or odious in popular estimation. Not only common demagogues by profession have been thus employed; some of their most industrious coadjutors in the work have been politicians of distinction, to whom it would be unbecoming to apply so opprobrious a term. Nor must we forget that the newspaper which was formerly thought the most influential in the country has taken a leading part in this ignoble business of vituperation and slander. Only a few days ago it published, "with all possible reserve," a document designed to show that such men as SCHUYLER COLFAX, HENRY WILSON, Mr. DAWES of Massachusetts, and A very shrewd observer of human nature once remarked that he never heard a man very greatly abused that he was not inclined to think the better of him, and to transfer his suspicion and dislike to the author of the abuse. It is probable that a considerable majority of the intelligent and reflective citizens of Pennsylvania are fully of this old philosopher's way of thinking with respect to the same matter, and that the attempt to connect General HARTRANFT with the EVANS swindle, notwithstanding that a full investigation of the case completely exonerated him from any complicity or wrong, and fully justified his official acts as Auditor General of the State, will create for him a deeper sympathy, and secure for him a heavier majority, than he would have received had the attacks in question not been made. We believe that the result of the election will show that every attempt to tarnish his character for political and official integrity has reacted disastrously upon his enemies; and we come to this conclusion from a thorough conviction that the voters of the good old Keystone State do not propose to be driven from the support of unblemished capacity and worthiness in the case of General HARTRANFT any more than in that of President GRANT.

PENNSYLVANIA THE LAST DITCH.

When that fascinating but deceitful divinity, PANDORA, opened her wonderful casket, she let loose a whole swarm of mischiefs, maladies and miseries—nothing, except "Hope, the charmer," lingering behind. In like manner, when the magic box of Greeleyism was opened, away flew New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Oregon, North Carolina, Vermont, and Maine—everything, in short, except Pennsylvania escaping. Here, therefore, the Confederates are putting forth every effort, feeling that it is their last hope of success. Of all the States which are to hold elections in October, it is the only one which is classed as doubtful: for whatever uncertainty may have attached to Indiana and Ohio in the earlier part of the campaign, has since been fairly dissipated by the splendid progress of both the Republican cause. Iowa and Nebraska, whose State elections are also held on the 8th of October, are of course sure for the Republican candidates. Everything except Pennsylvania is conceded to GRANT, in October, and it is upon this State that the opposition is concentrating all the powers, activities, energies and agencies which it can rake and scrape together. What Dunsinane was to the Scotch usurper, Pennsylfield to the bloody Duke, Waterloo to NAPOLEON, St. Petersburg to LEE, that is Pennsylvania to the Confederate forces. It is their last ditch, and they know it. Hence the tremendous efforts now being put forth to carry the State for BUCKALEW; for the reason, as they openly aver, that "the loss of the State to the Republicans, in October, will mean its loss in November." They are urging on the cohorts of Greeleyism with the cry that "as Pennsylvania votes in October so it votes in November—only a little more strongly," and that the defeat of the Republican party in the State election will give the Confederates a very large percentage in favor of their Presidential candidate throughout the country generally when the final struggle takes place. Nor is there any question that this view of this case is the correct one. Just as the fate of the whole Union once swung in the balance on the field of Gettysburg, so now the outcome of the present national contest depends on the manner in which the people of Pennsylvania acquit themselves at the October polls. The battle of the Union is being fought out here. Republicans! Your leader is the same man who carried the bridge at Antietam ten years ago to-day, and made possible the Union victory which followed. What say you regarding this newer but not less momentous conflict?

PENNSYLVANIA THE PIVOT.

Just before her death MARY I., Queen of England, declared that if her breast were opened the word "Calais" would be found written upon her heart, so deeply and bitterly had she brooded over the plucking of that jewel from her crown. In like manner the impending overthrow of the Greeleyites in this State, through the defeat of BUCKALEW at the October election, is burning the word "Pennsylvania" into the inmost consciousness of every Confederate leader and manager in the country. Just as JOHN BULL has always wailed the serpents of the Egyptians, so among the Confederates this terrible Pennsylvania foreboding absorbs and eats up all other fears and emotions. One paper shrieks that the work of colonizing colored Republican voters has already been commenced. Another beseeches the coalitionists to remember that the Republican percentage to be overcome is less than one per cent. Yet a third indulges in the hope of success from the fact that "nearly every town and village in its vicinity has a BUCKALEW club, while in the cities there is an organization in nearly every ward." Still a fourth exclaims, "If Pennsylvania goes for BUCKALEW the signs will be most auspicious for GREELEY'S election, as that State has always exerted a tremendous influence in Presidential years upon the vote of November throughout the country;" while a fifth shows the intensity of its solicitude by asserting that the old saying, "As Maine goes so goes the Union," is "plagiarized from the Key-Stone State." In every quarter the Confederate cry is the same—the single word, Pennsylvania. Such a concentrated expression of devouring doubt and fear, and anxiety that burns into the heart like vitriol, has seldom before, in the history of any political contest, been heard. Terrible to them as the result of the struggle will be, it can hardly be more dreadful than the suspense by which they are at present consumed. The manifest duty of Republicans is to put them out of their misery in October, rather than permit it to haunt them for a month longer, for in this case justice is also mercy.

VICTORIES THAT DESTROY.

Never, except in the single instance in which JOHN PHOENIX took memorable revenge on his enemy by making a footstool of his own breast and savagely inserting his nose between the seats of his antagonist, has the chastisement administered by the Greeleyites to the Republican party, in the recent State elections, been paralleled. North Carolina, Vermont and Maine are still insisted on as Confederate victories, notwithstanding the fact that in the first State the Republicans netted a gain of some seven thousand, that Vermont pronounced for GRANT by more than two to one, and that in Maine the entire Republican State and Congressional tickets were elected, and that districts which have gone Democratic for ten years were carried by handsome Republican majorities. In his report to the rebel government, General HOOD characterized the furious assaults which he made on the Union lines in front of Atlanta on the 20th, 22d and 28th of July, 1864, respectively, as a series of brilliant Confederate victories; although the effective fighting strength of his army was thereby reduced fifty per cent third, and the national troops were not budged from their position an inch. A few more victories of similar character, said the Confederate prisoners captured on those occasions, and there would be hardly a man left alive in the rebel ranks to tell the story. It is an exact parallel to North Carolina, Vermont and Maine. Now let us see to it that the triumph to which the Confederates look forward in this State in October is made one of the same sort.

GOVERNOR CURTIN.

MCCLURE'S latest swindling operation is the unauthorized use he has made of the name of Governor CURTIN, by publishing him as a candidate for the Constitutional Convention on the BUCKALEW ticket, as part of the scheme to defeat GRANT. Governor CURTIN has never done a thing or said a word evincing the slightest sympathy with the enemies of GRANT. On the contrary, he has given the most positive assurance of an opposite character. His health does not permit him to enter the canvass. Were it otherwise, he would speak for GRANT. MCCLURE knows that he is swindling the public to the extent he can create the belief that CURTIN is opposed to GRANT. It is simply high playing at the confidence game, at which he is well known to everybody as an adept. MCCLURE has become desperate. Failing to seduce CURTIN into becoming an instrument for the furtherance of his plan to defeat GRANT by first electing BUCKALEW, he has turned on him, and placed him in a position to invite the indignation of all his old friends and cause him irreparable injury. As the BUCKALEW candidate for the convention, the patriotic army of voters who have stood by him in former contests would turn their backs on him, and he would fail irretrievably. This unquestionably is MCCLURE'S purpose. No one but a deadly enemy could wish to see CURTIN'S name coupled with that of CHARLES R. BUCKALEW on the same ticket. They would share a common fate.

BUCKALEW'S ELECTION GRANT'S DEFEAT.

There are yet a few papers in the State which profess to hold that the State and National campaigns have no necessary corelation with each other, and that a vote against the Republican ticket in October will not impair the prospects of Republican success in November. The evidence of all experience is directly at variance with this assumption, and it is a noticeable fact that the coalition journals elsewhere, without exception, take an exactly opposite view of the case. Every paper of this class holds that a vote for BUCKALEW is a vote for GREELEY. This is now the sole burden and tenor of their argument, and the point is also carefully pressed home by every Confederate stump speaker from one end of the State to the other. Moreover, they profess themselves confident that BUCKALEW'S election would not only turn the scales for GREELEY in this State, but also in Ohio, Indiana, and other close States, which will confessedly go for GRANT in November should Pennsylvania elect General HARTRANFT for Governor a month earlier. The fact is that the two campaigns cannot be dissociated, and our friends everywhere would do well to bear in mind that upon their conspicuous firmness and success in the October struggle the fortunes of the Presidential struggle principally hinge. Stand fast.

A HOUSEHOLDER, studious of respectability and sensitive to reproach in every form, usually likes his family to make a decent show before strangers. When visitors are present, he cannot help desiring that all his boys, girls and servants shall appear orderly and obedient, with whatever indulgence he may treat their shortcomings at other times. Now, the old Emperor of Germany thinks of himself as the father of his people; and it has long been the fashion, for the Prussian portion of his subjects at least, to regard their monarch as a father, though sometimes rather a stern one. One can, therefore, imagine how grievous and mortifying those Berlin riots must be to his German Majesty just now, when so many imperial, royal and noble strangers are present to witness the disorder. The brewery disturbance, mentioned by the cable yesterday, was not the first sign of the turbulent spirit by which the Berlinese have been for some time animated; almost ever since the close of the great war the police of the German capital have had harder work than ever to maintain order. Suddenly changed from a third or fourth rate city into a mighty capital, Berlin became the gathering-place of restless and enterprising adventurers from every part of Germany, and into the same city were also drawn great multitudes of energetic people for the legitimate purposes of trade and industry. Houses were lacking to accommodate the fresh accession of population; of course money commanded what houses were to be had, and great numbers of decent, well-to-do people were put to inconvenience or reduced to positive distress for want of habitations. Indeed, not only in Berlin, but throughout the German empire, a most unsatisfactory condition of affairs seems to prevail. Among the people there is a firmly fixed conviction that another war with France before very long is inevitable, and they are anxious to avoid its trials and perils. The prolonged military service in peace is preparation for war is looked upon with increasing dislike. Hence the general tendency to emigrate, which nothing can arrest or control. The Catholic, or rather Jesuit, question is also the source of great discontent, and the Berlin journals take up the cry of the Liberal party denounce the law directed against the most zealous and industrious orders of the Catholic priesthood as mere persecution, and it can hardly be questioned that, though Prince BISMARCK may never have made a mistake before, he has made a monstrous mistake in his policy toward the Papal church.

Taking all things together, it is a safe conclusion that the old Prussian Majesty has already been made to feel that the part of Emperor of Germany is no easy part to perform, and that Chancellor BISMARCK carries a weight of care these days which no wise man would envy him, even along with the honors. It is a probable theory that in these difficulties and anxieties may be found the cause which has brought the three emperors together.

MOST people, when they think of the Israelites in connection with literature, probably call to mind the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the characteristic productions of the race. Or it may be that the works of FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS occur to them as most illustrative of the Jewish mind. If their reading happens to have been in the department of metaphysics, SPINOZA is of course remembered with great respect. And certainly none of these books are in the least suggestive of wit and humor—attributes of the wonderful people to which their authors belonged. The impression is, we believe, rather common that the Jewish character and intellect, capable of accomplishing great results both in action and in literature, are rather antipathic than otherwise to wit and humor. Perhaps the common notion respecting the contents and character of the Talmud may have helped to confirm this impression. People do not reflect how little is known about the uninspired literature of the Jews, and from a few specimens to hate to draw a sweeping conclusion. But the example of HEINE might have sufficed as a caution. And now it seems that DAVID KALISCH, founder and editor of the *Kladderadatch* who lately died in Berlin, was a Jew. *Kladderadatch*, the German *Punch*, has for some years been regarded as better than the English *Punch*, and, indeed, as the best of all the comic papers. KALISCH was born at Breslau in 1820. Designed by his parents for mercantile life, he disappointed their hopes, and joining HEINE in Paris, he devoted himself to literature. He founded the *Kladderadatch* in 1840, and sustained it for nearly a year by his own unaided efforts. It has since played a part of some importance in German political and social life, and every week forty thousand copies of it are at present circulated. Wherever the German language is read the German *Punch* is to be met with. KALISCH continued to edit and write for it as long as he lived.

In some respects the New York *Express* is one of the most sensible papers in the country. In remarking on the inaugural address of the newly elected President of Brown University, Rhode Island, one of our foremost educational institutions, that journal expresses its gratification that the curriculum of studies is not to be changed; supplementing this assurance by observing that change is not always improvement, and that pretension cannot take the place of fullness." This is a very true and just remark, and if the paper which makes it will only apply it in its full breadth and scope, the questionableness of its own support of Mr. GREELEY will no doubt stitke it at once. The *Express* holds, with reference to the management of educational institutions, that it is safer to "let well enough alone," and that we ought to hesitate to adopt innovations where the effect is not assured advancement. This not only hits the educational question squarely in the white, but it is an exceedingly cogent argument why the people should refuse to countenance the GREELEY movement, which is certainly a far newer and stranger thing in politics than has been witnessed in education for the last fifty years. "Let well enough alone." It is a good motto. All the interests of the country feel with a benign influence of Republican principles and policy, and are pervaded by the spirit of its work; and the people propose to continue the party in power until they have a good deal better assurance that "change" would benefit them, than the candidature of Mr. GREELEY affords.

THE latest GREELEY orator who has taken the stump for the party of "order" and "reconciliation" is General GORDON of Georgia. This fiery, untamed rhetorical ex-rebel comser is at present astonishing the slow-plodding people of Indiana by his wild plunges of speed and his scornful snorts of defiance. In his speeches he boldly avouches himself a rebel, asks nobody's pardon, and says he never expects to be sorry for anything he has ever said or done, and declares that he spits upon and spurns such a Union as the Republican party have constructed. He is at present engaged in making Republican votes in Indiana by advocating the election of the Democratic candidates; but it is hoped that, if he can possibly be spared from that quarter, he may be imported into Pennsylvania for a couple of weeks prior to the October election. RANDALL and MCCLURE should attend to this matter at once. The great lack of the coalition, here, is men of courageous convictions, and this is one who exactly answers to the need. By the way, he is also the identical person who recently asserted that GREELEY had expressly pledged himself, in writing, not to ignore the claims of the Southern fire-eating element for patronage, in the event of his election. GREELEY, it is said, is coming to Pennsylvania soon. We suggest that GORDON, BUCKALEW and himself, be got together for a joint public presentation of the issues of the campaign. It would be decidedly interesting.

A SUFFICIENT answer to the clap-trap of BUCKALEW and his supporters concerning the favorable effect which, it is premised, his election would have upon the welfare of the State, is the simple fact that the people are the State, and that when the people of the State are prosperous the Commonwealth itself is prosperous. The thoughtful, intelligent, economic, enterprising voters of Pennsylvania do not need any instruction in political economy from politicians of Mr. BUCKALEW'S class. They know that themselves, and the people of the country generally were never, on the whole, so prosperous as now, whether in land, labor, farms, forges, factories or mills. The workingman, the agriculturalist, the manufacturer, the merchant, the professional man, are all doing well. In our State, as under the general government, the debt is being rapidly diminished; the load of interest is far below what it was; the State tax on real estate has been abolished, mainly through the exertions of General HARTRANFT—a large annual surplus revenue has accumulated—the pillars of our prosperity and progress are every day becomi ng more firmly fixed. We have a proud name among our sister States. Our credit is high, our people are thrifty and industrious, and our burdens are all the while growing less. What, in the name of common sense, would the good old Commonwealth have to hope from the election of BUCKALEW and his clan?

ADVICES from all parts of the Union concerning the progress of the Republican cause are of the most cheering character. North, South, East and West appear to vie with each other as to which section shall exhibit the most energy and earnestness, and supply the handsomest majorities for the national and local Republican nominees. The number of Liberal Republicans is continually diminishing, while accessions to our ranks from the best members of the Democratic party are constantly taking place. Our German fellow citizens are acting very nobly and manfully, every day giving fresh evidence that the most urgent appeals to their national prejudices are impotent to move them from the support of the Republican party. The colored voters are substantially a unit for the Republican nominees, local and national; the Irish element is cutting itself loose from past party trammels and coming up to the support of our candidates with a will; everywhere the people are aroused to a full sense of their duties and obligations, and everywhere as the campaign deepens and progresses, new presages of our coming victory arise. The fortunes of the Republican party are at flood tide. Let us in Pennsylvania see that our friends in other States do not outstrip us in the completeness and decisiveness of their triumph.

THE Democrats are offering to give two, even three votes, for GREELEY in November for one for BUCKALEW in October. Anything to bear HARTRANFT is their motto now. No one supposes that they would live up to any agreement that they might make to vote for GRANT. Having beaten HARTRANFT, they believe they would see their way clear to elect GREELEY. Seeing that the Republicans, on the same ground, are going—must go—solidly for HARTRANFT to elect GRANT, the Democrats have resolved to make a desperate effort to draw them into a scheme which has for its purpose the capture of Pennsylvania in October, the effect of which would be felt equally in half a dozen other States in favor of GREELEY. Let no GRANT Republican be deceived. The Presidential election will be virtually decided by Pennsylvania in October. At any rate, the defeat of the Republican party here in that month would put the supporters of GRANT so fearful disadvantage, not only in our own State, but in Indiana, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, and a number of other States, while even Ohio and Illinois might be shaken. What Republican will depart for an instant from the only line of duty and principle, and assist the enemy to victory in the nation by helping them, directly or indirectly, to carry Pennsylvania in October?

HORACE GREELEY, ex-Senator BUCKALEW and JERE. BLACK are at last in complete and full accord. BLACK denounces the constitutional amendemnts as "frauds," and supports GREELEY because his election will begin the process of their gradual extinction. GREELEY'S organ characterizes this denunciation as "an unanswerable arraignment of the shortcomings of the amendments," and even BLACK, the opponent of Gen. Albright, politically, has the true manhood to dispose effectually of the slander. Having failed to establish that Gen. Albright was a disloyal man, Albright's defamers changed their story somewhat, and then charged that he had entered the service as a substitute for Mr. A. L. Mumper, of Adelenrid, this county. Mr. Mumper has published a letter in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, stating that had no substitute in the service during the war.

So one after another of the miserable falsehoods, invented by hate and conceived in malice, have had to be disposed of, and the slanderers left to cover with shame the inventors of them.—*From the Scranton Republican.*

Fenton's Home.

An intelligent correspondent of the Elmira *Advertiser*, residing in Jamestown, writes that he was surprised to learn from the *Tribune* that the Republican party there was rent to pieces. He does not believe the statement, and thus gives the reasons for his want of faith: "I was employed to take an impartial canvass of the whole county. I visited nearly every house and saw nearly every voter. I depended on other reliable sources for what I could not hear from their lips their political status. I had three columns, 'Grant, Greeley and doubtful.' The doubtful ones were those in which there was perhaps should not vote at all, some were waiting for the Louisville Convention, others said that they would be d—d if they would vote for Grant, and others how. I faithfully put them in each column, as I took it down at the spot, with the following result: Doubtful, 289; Greeley, 301; Grant, 1,025. There were perhaps 50 to 100 names that I got, that I could not see anybody, which would probably alter the proportions. One thing I observed, the Grant men would write down their names boldly, they would fight it out on that line, 'Grant every time,' while many times, especially when the party was formerly in the minority, the Democrats would increasingly say, 'Greeley, or put me down doubtful.' Another thing I observed, Democrats of standing would think nineteen out of twenty of the ladies, 'God bless them, who would not give them a vote?) in their rosebuds still hanging on the stem, while of us, and though many times their male relatives felt and would vote otherwise, they would say, 'My wife,' with tears in their eyes would say, 'We cannot bear to see undone what cost us so much suffering to accomplish.' In fact, I found that the Democratic party gets into power who opposed us in the last war."

Philadelphia Manufacturers.

Manufacturing in Philadelphia is large and unusually active. On inquiry we find the various interests in trade, especially those connected with metals, unusually busy, and the outlook for the future promising. While this is so, the commission men, the jobbers and retailers, and all engaged in the handling and delivering of the products of labor find business dull will find good times. There is but one difficulty in the way to the most important of all—the want of money is the old, and often condemned as ruinous, practice of credit in making sales. The moment a house or firm loses sight of the importance of cash, and has the desire to excel in the amount of sales, it is entering upon dangerous ground. Those who have once followed by tempting offers to sell at ruinously low profits, on extended credits, or to discredited buyers, have found themselves in difficulty. Let us all, while cash or short credit at small profits insures a generous competence for all.

THE tanning business has now reached a point of depression quite exceptional in the general prosperity of business. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says that half the tanneries in the country are idle, not for their usual summer repairs, but with the avowed intention of stopping production until the great stock of leather now in the market is consumed or exported. The fact is that in the manufacture of leather there has been an over production, so that in spite of constantly rising prices for hides, and in many cases a high duty at old prices, and tanners have realized a profit but little equal to the ordinary rate of interest. The price of hides has advanced another half cent per pound within a fortnight, being kept up by the competition of foreign purchasers. The only hope of the tanning trade is in establishing a foreign market for the manufactured leather rather than for the hides. But it will be a long time before the foreign trade is large enough to set the prices for our tanners in the home market. But the shoemakers who have bought from hand to mouth the past season, are also supposed to be in immediate need of supplies.

THE remains of a number of ancient copper mines have lately been discovered on Isle Royal, in Lake Superior. These mines show undoubted proofs of having been worked by a race of men long since extinct, and of whom we possess little or no knowledge other than the fact that the ancient tools are now being brought to view here. Shafts of considerable depth, filled up by the accumulations of ages, are being opened, and in penetrating to these depths at 30 feet, specimens of workmanship are produced, together with charcoal, by means of which mark this as the point where skilled artisans began their labors. The immense quantity and durability would astonish the ingenious makers of such things at the present age. Hammers and chisels seem to have been the principal implements for working this mine, which, together with fire, reduced the rock to a condition to be readily broken down in detail easily accomplished. Finely tempered knife blades have been picked out of the pit, and granite hammers of such size as to require the strength of no ordinary man to wield successfully.

A COMMUNICATION from Simon Stevens, President of the Tehuantepec Railroad Company, to the Canal Board of New York State, suggests, as a first step toward the solution of the problem of ship canals, that the sides of the canals should be pitched or faced with rough quarried stones. Instances in in Scotland are cited where this method has attained great success in securing the sides of the canal against the destructive influences of steam navigation. This system is also applied to the Tehuantepec ship canal, and Mr. Stevens suggests its desirability in the case of the Erie canal, to prevent the diversion of its trade to the Canadian water highways. The chief drawback to this method of protection is, however, due to the deficient accommodation of the locks; and until they are materially enlarged it is difficult to see how any material advantage, either the amount or speed of traffic on the canal can be derived.

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* and the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, both "Liberal," are at hopeless loggerheads with each other. Referring to the statements which have been made concerning the lawlessness rampant in Missouri, the former paper declares that the charge "won't wash," and asserts that the State has never been so tranquil, so free from violence and bloodshed, as now. Per contra, its Louisville contemporary, published a good